

Evening Telegraph

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TUESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1866.

State of the Commonwealth—Message of the Hon. A. G. Curtin.

THE health of his Excellency Governor CURTIN has been so far benefited by his visit to Havana, as to fit him for the resumption of his duties as Executive of the Commonwealth. His message, which we publish elsewhere, and which was read to the two branches of the Legislature to-day, is the first evidence of his recuperated strength. We must congratulate the Governor, but more especially the people of Pennsylvania, on the recovery of the man who has held with a firm and nerveless arm the helm of the Commonwealth while all the land was being inundated by the waves of civil war.

The need of such a sentinel to watch their interests, such a guardian to protect them from danger, and such a politician as to be able to win by policy where justice could not be secured, has been felt for four years by our sister States. Happy was the Keystone of the Federal Arch in having such a citizen as her Executive. The Governor's health is, we understand, almost entirely restored by his visit to a warmer climate, and having, by his Message, officially recommenced his gubernatorial life, he will perform the duties of the position with that fidelity and ability which have ever marked his record in the past.

The Message reveals a condition of affairs in our State most satisfactory. The finances, notwithstanding the bitter philippic uttered against us by the New York journals, are not in a condition to merit alarm. In fact, the report develops a financial phenomenon. The condition of the treasury is improved since 1861, or, in other words, the war which has been suppressed, which has desolated our land and also added millions to our indebtedness, has, in reality, had no deleterious influence on the State in a monetary point of view; but the self-sustaining energy of our Commonwealth has actually increased, the amount of debt over the assets in the treasury from \$26,403,163 to \$23,852,580, or an improvement of \$2,550,579. This is a pleasing phenomenon, which merits the congratulation of our citizens, and affords the best argument in favor of the continued confidence which the people have always reposed in the Government.

The Governor reviews the course of the State, and gives a short history of her conduct during the war. The sketch is of interest, and affords a cause of just pride, that the citizens of the Commonwealth, through all the night of Rebellion, never faltered in the cause of our nationality. It is of importance for our readers to fully understand all that Pennsylvania has done. The number of troops furnished the service from Pennsylvania, during the Rebellion, may be stated as follows, viz.:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Number of troops. Rows include 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865.

And yet this statement does not include the militia or navy enlistments. But we cannot review in full the admirable Message. Prepared with care, correct, and exact in figures, and written in the style of a model official document, we commend it to the careful perusal of our readers, confident that they will join with us in commending its tone, congratulating even its figures, and awarding to its author the double praise due a statesman and a brilliant writer.

Trade with the South.

THOSE of our business men who have recently been taking upon themselves the task of raising the necessary capital to establish steamship communication between this city and several Southern ports, and those, also, who have liberally subscribed to the required fund, certainly deserve the cordial thanks of this community. It is by no means an agreeable labor to collect subscriptions for a private or public enterprise of any kind, nor has it ever been here a light and easy labor to discharge. Our people are not as wide awake to their industrial and commercial interests as are those of New York and Boston, or, at this time, even Baltimore; and it needs a great deal of stirring up of the dry bones among us to push a steamship project, especially, to a successful result. But there are, just now, peculiarly powerful motives and inducements to stimulate our manufacturers and merchants to unprecedented efforts to build up our maritime trade, and particularly that with the cities on our Southern seaboard.

The present value and prospective growth of that trade cannot be overestimated. The South has not only a great deal to buy from the North, but a great deal to sell to the North in return. And this section is likely to be very largely profited in both ways. That extensive district of country which was the seat and theatre of the late Rebellion found itself, at the close of the war, in an exceedingly enfeebled and exhausted condition. Its industry was suspended, its commerce interrupted, its railways and other internal improvements seriously damaged and kept out of repair, while its entire people were reduced to extreme destitution of all the luxuries, and even very many of the necessities, of life. There is, therefore, in that quarter of the Union a vast

field in which the hungry are to be fed, the naked clothed, and the general work of industrial and commercial restoration must be prosecuted. It must require several months—it may require several years—to bring the South back to that measure of prosperity which it enjoyed before the Rebellion; and its people, for a while, at least, will have to look abroad for very much of the labor, the capital, and the material that will be wanted to start them in the hard struggle to retrieve their ruined fortunes and set them squarely on their feet again.

The clear policy of the people of the North is to help the Southern people to rebuild and equip their dilapidated roads, bring their farms and plantations again under cultivation, revive their productive energies in all the useful arts of peace, and re-establish their trade. True patriotism and sound national economy urge this course upon us. Every part of a country benefits in the prosperity of the whole, and the aggregate result of the harmonious co-operation of its people in producing and consuming, buying and selling, and reciprocally supplying each other's wants by the exchanges of commerce, is the largest possible general wealth, prosperity, and happiness.

Moreover, the Southern States are too fruitful in various natural products, not obtainable in equal abundance and with equal facility and cheapness from any other source, to be suffered to lie idle and unimproved. The North needs their cotton, sugar, rice, tobacco, tar, rosin, turpentine, lumber, and numerous other like staples and commodities, and it is deeply interested in the resurrection of an industry and a trade which will secure us those important articles in exchange for our manufactures, and so forth.

It is undoubtedly true that a people, as a general rule, will send their goods where they get the best price for them, and purchase their supplies where they can get them cheapest. But trade, nevertheless, must take the channels that are open to it, and seek the markets that are, by such means, most accessible to it. Hence, those Northern cities which most promptly and most liberally facilitate communication with the Southern country, especially by sea, will reap, of necessity, the largest share of the Southern trade. There can be no question about that fact. The proposition is self-evident, and it is already finding its verification in the heavy business which New York and Baltimore are now carrying on through their steamship connections with Southern ports. There is, indeed, here and there, an individual so blind and stupid as to contend that the facilities of commerce should not be supplied until they are needed, or, in other words, that a railway or a line of steamers connecting one place with other places ought not to be provided until there is trade enough waiting for them in advance to demand their use and to fully sustain them at once. It would be just as wise for a farmer to say that the ground for the growth of his next year's crop of grain should not be prepared until the crop is matured. Such folly as this is hardly worthy of notice. The fact is, that the more we trade with the South, the more we are enabled to supply their wants, and sending to a market the products they have to export, will find their reward in the result.

In connection with this subject it is said, and with considerable truth, that those who would cultivate commercial intercourse with their neighbors, should not unnecessarily offend their pride or provoke their enmity. Whatever severity of censure the Southern Rebels merited during the war, and will always deserve from their honest friends, its expression, now that the Rebellion is conquered, and the Government is trying to reconstruct the Union, may properly be pre-empted altogether, or at least relieved from all that coarseness of language and acrimony of invective which can do no possible good henceforth, and must certainly seriously injure those who indulge in it. The Southern people made a fearful mistake in their insurrection. They are sensible of it now, and have been and are yet being terribly punished for their folly. There is no true magnanimity in forever twisting them with their crime and its consequences. It is far more manly and politic to help the fallen to rise by every just and generous aid we can render them; while every good citizen must desire, by kindness and conciliation towards the Southern people, to speedily and entirely restore the unity of the nation.

THE RETURN OF SECRETARY SEWARD.—The people will be glad to learn that our Secretary of State has returned from his trip to the tropics in search of reinvigoration and health. The experience through which this venerable statesman has passed during the past twelve months was sufficient to break down the most robust constitution. His labors have been great, but badinage to the horrors through which he has passed. We can scarcely conceive of any life that has been more sorrowful than that of Secretary SEWARD. Crowned with every honor that a grateful people could confer upon him, he was yet visited by the sharpest afflictions of Providence. Broken health, loss of dear ones and intimate friends—narrowly escaping from the effects of the assassin's knife—complicated in the grandest and bloodiest tragedy of modern times, it is not wonderful that he needed rest and recreation for a brief period. But instantly on his return he has buckled on the harness, and is now engaged in the great public duties which call for his immediate attention. We sincerely hope that his valuable life will long be spared, as we could ill afford to lose him at this moment.

THE CHESTNUT STREET BRIDGE.—Some enterprising individuals, laboring under a delirium to establish a point of law relative to the bridging of a stream, have seen fit to bring before the Supreme Court of the United States a suit against the erection of the Chestnut Street Bridge. The wish to settle a legal technicality is a laudable one, and the complainants deserve credit for the effort; for it is impossible for us to impute to them any other motive than a professional curiosity. No one could be so blind to the signs of the times, especially to the signs of the Chestnut Street Bridge, to anticipate that it would be concluded in the lifetime of any man now living. For all practical purposes it is the same as if restrained by an injunction; what is denied by law is granted by the energetic contractor, and he can therefore view the suit and its decision as merely matters of legal interest.

Yesterday the opinion of the Court was read by Justice WAYNE. It amounted to a declaration that the Supreme Court had no jurisdiction in the premises, and that the case comes legitimately under the control of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. The injunction prayed for, therefore, was refused, and the case decided in favor of the continuance of the bridge. It is probable that the reason why the work has progressed so slowly was for the fear that the whole proceeding would be declared illegal. We are willing to take it for granted that such is the excuse. There is now, however, no impediment to prevent its completion with the present century. We would make a suggestion that the efforts of the workmen be so stimulated, that should the progress of the construction not be unseasonably interrupted, that when we celebrate the termination of the fourth centennial anniversary of the settlement of Pennsylvania, in 1887, the bridge could be christened at the same time. We would not hasten the work so as to injure the construction, but if not incompatible with durability, the termination be secured by the date we suggest.

IN COUNCILS, last Thursday, a communication was received from HENRY BICKLEY, offering to clean the streets of Philadelphia, remove the ashes and garbage, and to clean the inlets, for the sum of ninety-five thousand dollars per annum. A resolution to award the contract to Mr. BICKLEY was referred to the joint special committee on the subject. Should the offer be accepted, it would be a saving to the city of nearly a hundred thousand dollars. Although we do not know that the contract can be well executed under such an appropriation, we can say that the streets cannot be in a worse condition than they are under the present regime. Any change must be for the better, and if a sum as large as that saved by giving to HENRY BICKLEY the contract can be acquired, then let it be given by all means. Where all is to be gained and nothing lost, there need be no hesitation.

THE SUNDAY QUESTION.

The Day of Sacred Rest—Its Moral Obligations.

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph:—The Bible is our book of moral philosophy. Above and beyond it there is no authority. What then does it say as to the Sabbath?

1. The first proof of its permanent moral obligation is the fact that it is the first law God ever enacted "for man." "And God blessed the seventh day and sanctified it; because that on it he had rested from all his work which God created and made."—Genesis ii. 2. What can be meant by this blessing the day? Can time be made happy? What, by hallowing or making it holy? Can time be clothed with moral purity? Clearly both the blessing and the sanctifying have reference to man, for whom our Saviour says the day was made. This appointment of a day of rest for man, immediately after creation, proves that it was not an institution peculiar to the Jewish nation, for Abraham, their fore-progenitor, was not born until 2776 years afterwards; and because it is expressly said, elsewhere, "The Sabbath was made for man"; for mankind; and because here, the reason of its appointment was "God's ceasing from the work of creating, in which the whole race are equally interested. It was established as a means of holiness and happiness to mankind. This proves it to be a moral law binding and blessing all the human race.

2. The second proof we find in the history in Genesis iv. Here we have a brief account of public worship. "At the end of days"—at the cutting off of days. Here is reference to the division of days into sections. The number of days included in these sections is not here named. But as afterwards we know the sections were of seven days, as will be proved shortly, we have a right to conclude it was so here. The history of his creation most assuredly was made known to Adam. It is not conceivable that God would give him no account of the creation of the six days and the resting of the seventh. To allege, because no written account was given to Adam, therefore he was ignorant of all this, is simply childish; for no man can prove that there was any written alphabetic language prior to Moses. And why should Moses be informed of the history of creation and Adam himself left ignorant of it? No man can believe it. Besides, the brevity of the history admits not of detail in this worship of Adam's family—the whole race. These first seven chapters cover the history of 1656 years. This public worship, in process of time—at the end of days—imitating the Creator's example of six days' labor and one of rest, is mentioned as a thing of course, and proves the observance of a day of sacred resting from labor and of holy co-operation.

3. The cutting off of days into sections of seven days is twice mentioned in Genesis vii. 10, 12. This proves that Noah observed the division of time, the same as we do now. The same can be inferred from the seven days noted in chapter vii. 4, 10. "Yet seven days, and I will cause it to rain." "And after seven days the waters of the flood were upon the earth." Undoubtedly the hebdomadal division of time was then currently in use.

The application of this number to the clean beasts, v. 2, also shows a mystical use most easily explained by its reference to the days of creation and of rest as its origin. Seven is the number of perfection. The seventh year was consecrated, and "seven Sabbaths shall be complete," and previously, the Egyptian vowels presented "seven well-favored lines," and ill-favored the same in number; and so seven good and seven bad ears on a stock. So seven days and seven priests, bearing seven trumpets, etc., plainly showing the number seven to be peculiarly distinguished in the Scriptures; and this being first presented in reference to the days of sacred rest, amounts to more than a violent presumption—it constitutes a proof of the seventh day's consecration as a Sabbath from the beginning.

Here we may as well meet an objection. It may be—it has been said, if the Sabbath was a binding moral law from the beginning of mankind, as Luther and Calvin tell us, it is strange that we find scarcely any notice of its observance for many hundred years. Surely, if it had been a moral law, binding upon all mankind, more frequent notices of it must have occurred during the twenty-five centuries from Adam to Moses. This is plausible, but not solid. For, first, as just noted, the history is very brief, and we have seen two, probably instances of Sabbath observance. Secondly, the patriarchs Noah, Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob were in the habit of erecting their altars and of calling upon the name of the Lord. See Genesis viii. 20, xii. 7, xlii. 9, xxxv. 1-3. Now calling on the name of the Lord is a description of public worship; and this in worship implies publication of the time and place—it involves conventional argument; and the presumption is strong that these days of public worship were the same as observed from the beginning—the hallowed Sabbath day. But my third and chief refutation of this objection lies in the fact that it is a negation. There is no record on any authoritative that Moses' wife was a "black woman"; therefore she was not black, she was only an Ethiopian woman." There is no record that Abram forced the Euphrates; therefore he did not ford that river. There is no evidence that he ferried over it; therefore he did not cross it at all. Let us apply this reasoning in another case. From the days of Cain (Gen. iv. 11) to the flood, there is but one mention made of wine (Gen. ix. 19); therefore men had no wines for sixteen centuries. From the sacrifices of Abel and Cain to Noah, no sacrifices are mentioned in the records, and so from Noah to Abraham; therefore the divine institution of sacrifice was utterly neglected for sixteen centuries, and again for four centuries. Again, "No special instance of the practice of circumcision is recorded as having occurred from the settlement of the Hebrews in Canaan to the time of Christ." (Princeton Rev., October, 1859.) Therefore for nearly fifteen centuries the sacred symbol and seal of Abraham's covenant was lost and ignored! On the contrary, the brief notices above of the law of sacred rest are just such as the brief history would reasonably be expected to give.

FORGERY IN NEW YORK.

Heavy Forgery on a Broadway Bank—Prominent Brokers the Victims—A Mysterious Case, Etc. The Wall street business men, who are rarely at a loss for a sensation, were again supplied with texts for conversation yesterday, by the information that a forgery had been committed to the extent of fourteen thousand dollars. As the perpetrator of the felony is supposed to have remained in the city, the names and details of the case have been suppressed by those most interested in the affair, the firm believing that a complete exposure of the facts would injure their business reputation, and the bank owner not desiring to make public a statement that might prevent the capture of the forger and the recovery of his booty.

At an early hour yesterday afternoon it was rumored on the street and on "Change that a forgery had been committed, by which the Chatham National Bank, a financial institution located at the corner of John street and Broadway, had been the loser of nearly one hundred thousand dollars. The inquiries were at once made at the bank, when the officers furnished the reporter with some of the following facts:—It is charged that a few months since an individual, whose real name is unknown, established an office down town, issued cards that stated the owner to be in the commission business, and made daily efforts to become acquainted with the most prominent business men of the city. The firm of which he was supposed to be the principal partner was styled "Copper & Co., and the business cards and the check-books which he caused to be specially engraved for his own purposes.

A few days ago the individual called upon some brokers down town, showed them a check bearing the signatures of A. A. Low & Co., and other parties of recognized responsibility, and expressed a desire to purchase ten thousand dollars in gold. To bind the bargain, he handed the brokers a fourteen thousand dollar check on the Chatham National Bank, signed by his own name, and in appearance duly certified by the teller of the institution. The check was accepted and ten thousand dollars in gold paid to the man, who at once disappeared with the funds. On presentation of the check to the bank, it was ascertained beyond a doubt that the ingenious rogue had obtained by some means or other an impression of the teller's stamp of certification, wherever he had caused to be manufactured a duplicate stamp, thus being enabled to counterfeit the teller's certification signature on as many checks as he chose to issue.

The forger, it would appear, escaped at once with his booty, and has certainly lost sight of it. It is presumed that the "working up" of the case has been entrusted to the police, at least, to private detectives, and all steps will be taken to secure the arrest of the guilty party and the recovery of the money. Meantime, the names of the victims of the forgery have been withheld from the public, prudence demanding the adoption of such a measure.—New York Herald.

The War Department has been petitioned to restore General Sweeney to his position in the regular service.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 637 CHESTNUT STREET, CORNER OF SEVENTH. ESTABLISHED 1844. INCORPORATED 1855. Young Men Practically Educated for Business.

BOOK-KEEPING, in all its branches. FENMANSHIP, Plain and Ornamental. COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS. BUSINESS FORMS. COMMERCIAL LAW, TELEGRAPHING, ETC.

STUDENTS RECEIVED AT ANY TIME. DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS. Catalogues furnished gratis on application. 124649

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 30, 1866. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 31st day of February, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the SANSOM STREET BUILDING, No. 238 S. THIRD STREET.

The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 5th day of March, 1866, at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD STREET. EDWARD SMITH, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TREASURY—CUSTODIAN HOLLAND BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 30, 1866. On and after the 1st of February next, this office will be open for business from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M. N. B. BROWN, U. S. Assistant Treasurer U. S.

THE FOUNDATION OF A FORTUNE may be laid by investing in EXCELSIOR PRINTING ROOMS, No. 429 CHESTNUT STREET.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF RECEIVER OF TAXES. PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 29, 1866. STATE TAXES ON REAL ESTATE WILL NOT BE RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

(Signed) CHARLES O'NEILL, RECEIVER OF TAXES.

CITY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE. NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—The City Commissioners will place in the Office of Receiver of Taxes for collection of taxes the Duplicate for the year 1866 on MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 1866. PHILIP HAMILTON, JOHN M. HANCOCK, City Commissioners.

AMERICAN UNION COMMISSION.—To the poor whites and blacks of the South, and to the work of education among them will be held at the Rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, 210 CHESTNUT STREET, on TUESDAY EVENING next, 30th inst., at 7 o'clock, to devise ways and means to relieve the suffering in Georgia, which State has been assumed by Pennsylvania and West Jersey as their portion of the work. All friendly to the movement are invited to be present. By order of the Finance Committee, L. MONTGOMERY BOND, Chairman.

P. S.—Gentlemen recently from the South are expected to make statements regarding the destination existing there.

OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSENGER RAILROAD COMPANY, THIRD AND BROWN STREETS, JANUARY 29, 1866. At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, the following resolution was adopted:—Resolved, that a dividend of Five Dollars per share on each share of the capital stock of the Company be called in, payable on or before February 6, 1866. Installments are payable at this office between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. W. H. KEMBLE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE VOLCANIC OIL AND COAL COMPANY, No. 11 Merchants' Exchange Building, PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 29, 1866. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held on TUESDAY, the 31st day of February next, at 4 P. M. J. P. HERRICK, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of TEN PER CENT. (Ten per cent) upon their capital stock payable in stock on the 15th day of February 1866, at the company's office, No. 324 South DELAWARE AVENUE. Fractions will be paid in cash. J. P. HERRICK, Secretary.

DINING-ROOM.—P. LAKE MEYER, CARLETON ALLEY, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has just opened up the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story of his building, in connection with HERRICK'S WINES, WHISKY, ETC., OF SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

E. H. THARP, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE, No. 116 S. SIXTH STREET. Debts promptly collected in any City or Town of the United States.

RETROUVEY'S TURKISH BANDOULENIAN HAIR TONIC. THE DRESSING AND RESTORER OF THE AGE. TURKISH BANDOULENIAN. RETROUVEY'S TURKISH BANDOULENIAN.

Retrouvey's Turkish Bandouleniian. What can be more acceptable than anything that will beautify? that will restore nature's decay by stopping the hair from falling out, restoring its natural color, making it to grow in luxuriance and beauty, assist in putting up according to the present style and fashion and keep it in place? This, Retrouvey's Turkish Bandouleniian Hair Tonic will do, and for proof we refer you to any person who has tried it. It is acknowledged to be the beautifier of the age, the only Hair Tonic and Restorer worthy of the name. In Turkey, in France, in England, in America, everywhere where the Bandouleniian is known, it is pronounced the "me plus ultra" of Hair Preparations. Remember, it is free from all metallic poisons that are contained in most Hair Colors and dressings. It is the extract of many flowers and herbs, beautifully put up, in an ornamental to the Toilet.

For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers. Wholesale, JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, DRYOT & CO., JAMES PALMER & CO., No. 489 Market street, Philadelphia.

PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organ and a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, their Deplorable Consequences upon the Body and Mind, and the only rational and successful mode of cure as shown by the report of cases treated. A faithful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition, sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA GRANGE, No. 31 N. ALDEN LANE, ALBANY, N. Y.

The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either personally or by mail, and medicines sent to any part of the world. 118 6m

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, THE NINETEENTH EDITION OF THEIR "FOUR LECTURES ON PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE. To be had free, or for stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy, Dr. LA GRANGE, No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

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DRY GOODS—RETAIL.

EDWIN HALL & CO., No. 26 S. SECOND STREET, WILL OPEN THIS MORNING.

DIRECT FROM DUBLIN, AN INVOICE OF PIMS BROTHERS' BLACK IRISH POPLINS, IN THE TWO BEST QUALITIES.

N. B.—The order having been given for these goods to the manufacturers nearly six months, we are enabled to sell them for a much less price than if the order had been given at a later period. 11802

COOPER & CONARD, NINTH AND MARKET. 35 cent yard wide good Bleached Muslin. 37 1/2 cent heavy good Bleached Muslin. 40 cent for best makes Bleached Muslin. 48 cents for Williamettes. 50 cents for heavy 5-4 Bleached Sheetings.

457 PIECES Bleached and Unbleached Muslins selling by the piece at lowest wholesale prices. 35 cents for good Gingham. 31 cents for Merrimac Prints. 40 for heavy large Blankets. 40 cents for good best striped Towels. 81-15 for heavy power-loom Table Damask.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES. Winter Goods greatly reduced in price. Daily receiving Spring Stock. One case best Water proof Cloakings. Beaver Cloakings and Overcoats low. We advise buying now while they are cheap.

SPRING FANNELS. Complete Stock from 40 cents up. Best Trimmings made for best custom. 1 25 64p

113 PRICE & WOOD, 113 N. NINTH STREET, ABOVE ARCH. Have just opened from New York, 300 doz. Linen Nos. from \$2.50 up to \$5 a doz. A cheap lot of Linen Doilies, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, and \$2 a doz. 200 doz. Linen Buckram Towels, from 45 cts. up to \$1. 8-4 double Damask Table Linens. Power-loom Table Linens. Linen Table Cloths. Scotch Diaper, by the piece or yard. Bird eye Linen. Linen Huckaback by the yard. Best makes Shirting Linens. Russia Crash by the yard. Just opened, 1600 doz. Linen Hdk's. Ladies' Linen Hdk's, 11, 12 1/2, 15, 20, 25, 31, 35, and 37 1/2 cts. Gents' Linen Hdk's, 25 up to 75 cts. One lot of Ladies' Tucked Hdk's, all linen, 50 cts. One lot of French worked Hdk's, 28 cts. Ladies' Linen Hemstitch Hdk's, 25 cts up to 50 cts. Gents' Linen Hemstitch Hdk's. Gents' Hemmed Hdk's. Gents' colored-border Hdk's. Ladies' Linen Hdk's. One lot of Black Lace Veils, new style, \$2.25, very cheap. A very cheap lot of machine-worked Bands, neatly good as needle-worked. White Goods. A new lot of White Bird's, very cheap, 25, 31, 35, 40, 45, 50, and 55 cts a yard. A new lot of White Bird's, very cheap, 25, 31, 35, 40, 45, 50, and 55 cts a yard. Soft Irish Cambric and Jaconet Muslins. Nainsook Muslins, very cheap. Scotch Diaper, by the piece or yard. Nainsook Plain and Striped Muslins. Cambric Plain & striped. White Tartans and Swiss Muslins, Etc. 100.

PRICE & WOOD, No. 113 N. NINTH STREET, ABOVE ARCH. N. B.—Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslin. Pillow case and sheeting Muslins. Canton Flannels 31 1/2, 35, 40, and 50. All-wool and Domestic Flannels. Heavy Shaker Flannels. Red and grey plain and twilled Flannels. Best quality American Prints and Gingham. Black Alpaca, a very cheap lot, 37 1/2, 40, 45, 50, 55, and 60 cts.

LARGE LINEN SALE AT MILLIKEN'S, No. 828 ARCH STREET, Just opened, direct from Europe, the following BARGAINS IN TABLE LINENS.

Heavy Table Linen, unbleached, at 75c per yard. Extra heavy Power-loom do., yarn bleached, 81 per yard. Extra qualities and widths do. do., 81 1/2 @ 91.25. New styles bleached Damasks, from 81 25 up to 87. Extra qualities and widths, or large extension tables. Real Barreley Double Damasks, very scarce. Heavy Scotch Damasks, in great variety. Fine Irish Damasks, in great variety.

TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS. Every size, from 1 1/2 yards up to 7 yards long. Some beautiful Table Cloths, just opened. 200 yds. and Doilies, in great variety, from the lowest up to the finest productions of the Damask loom. TOWELS, NEW STYLES. Bath Towels, from 25c. up. Red bordered Chamber Towels, from 25c. up. Heavy Huck Towels, wide red ends, at 57c. Bloom Damask Towels, handsome, 65c. Fine Damask Towels, 87c, \$1, \$1 1/2. Turkish Towels, several sizes.

RED, WHITE, AND BLUE. A very handsome Huck Towel, with the National colors introduced in stripes in the border, not to be found in any other store in the city, 67c, 81, and 81 1/2. LINEN SHIRT BOSOMS. The best Linens only are used, and so imperfect stitching is passed into our stock, our customers may rely on getting the best Shirt Bosoms possible for the price. A lot. Wristsbands and Collars.

LINEN HANDBOSOMS. Ladies', Gents', and Children's Linen Hdk's, in every style, at importers' prices. NURSERY AND BIRD-EYE DIAPERS. A full assortment of all the widths in Nursery Diapers. These Diapers will be found heavier and better than usual for the price. Bird eyes, all qualities; Linen Cambrics and Lawns. A beautiful set Linen Cambric for Infants' Underclothing, from 50c. up.

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE, 118th & 2nd Sts. No. 828 ARCH STREET.